Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/22 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000600140003-7

INTELLOFAX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Security Information

50X1

C 18596

50X1

COUNTRY: Poland

SUBJECT: Military Colleges/Collection of Taxes and Cash Collections for Harvest Quotas

PLACE ACQUIRED: -------

50X1

DATE ACQUIRED:

DATE OF INFORMATION: May 1953

SOURCE:

50X1

RETURN TO LIBRARY

This unevaluated information for US Officials Only is supplied for the possible interest of your analysts. It does not warrant dissemination by

50X1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Security Information

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/22 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000600140003-7

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/22 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000600140003-7

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

1. The military colleges in Poland are at this season turning out their graduates and at the same time recruiting for beginning classes. Graduates are sent at once to begin service with army units.

2. These colleges or officer training schools are three in number. The oldest is the Military Academy, which was in existence at the time Marshal Konstanty Rokossowsky was assigned to Poland by the Kremlin, but it was poorly equipped, instruction was on a low level, and attendance was poor. With Rokossowsky's coming, the Academy in reality became a Polish branch of the Soviet General Staff College, Frunze Academy. Soviet generals watch over it and frequently make visits of inspection, its staff is composed mainly of Soviet army officers, its teaching is Soviet, the political attitudes of the candidates are carefully investigated by Soviet officials. The course is for three years and regular army officers as well as graduates of schools qualifying for university entrance are eligible.

3. On Marshal Rokossowsky's initiative two other army schools were established a few months after he became Polish minister of national defense. One is a Political Academy, with the announced task of "training and preparing soldiers to occupy army posts requiring higher military-political studies, and to conduct research into Marxist-Leninist aspects of military-political science." It is under the supervision of Rokossowsky's deputy for political affairs and is reported to be modelled on the Lenin Academy in the Soviet Union, where its instructors have been trained and which has "loaned" the Polish institution some of its own staff.

4. The second of the Rokossowsky schools is the Army Technical College. It was set up to provide the army with officers equipped with technical knowledge and to train "idealistic and energetic architects of a Socialist Poland and her armed forces." Candidates for both the new schools must have the same qualifications as those acceptable for the older Military Academy.

5. It is reported that this year there is intensive recruiting for the last-named school among the younger technical workers in the factories and the outstanding high school graduates. This has attracted attention as heretofore the Communists have done everything to keep skilled workers in the factories in their efforts to meet Moscow's production demands of Poland.

5. The Army Technical College is said to be well equipped, one reason being that instructors and lecturers assigned to it are authorized to take with them any equipment they may choose from the institution from which they are taken. This means that laboratories and workshops are supplied with

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information
This unevaluated information for US Officials
Only is supplied for the possible interest of

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/22 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000600140003-7

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/22 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000600140003-7

scientific apparatus of Soviet, German, British, and US origin. Before the establishment of this college, scholarships were granted by the Ministry of National Defense to students studying engineering, medicine and the like on condition that on completion of their course, these students would enter the Army.

6. This does not mean, however, that regular students in these departments in one of the universities may not be called upon to make the army a career. And if called upon, they have no choice but to enter the service. The same applies to university professors or privately practising individuals if the Ministry of Defense chances to want them. Naturally only men who have made a reputation in their profession are wanted.

7. On completion of the school period some of the Polish graduates are sent to Soviet military training schools for further study - to the Frunze Academy, Lenin Academy for Political Officers with a special department for future military attaches, Voroshilov Academy for Staff Officers, and several others. Poles sent to these schools are only the most trustworthy, or supposedly so after rigorous investigation, and undergo careful preliminary education and preparation.

8. But a careful study of the Polish military picture leads a Polish émigré observer to conclude that the military schools in Poland will produce only junior officers. Even the graduates of the Technical College, despite their high degree of competency, leave the school as junior officers. The number of Polish graduates of staff colleges is wholly out of keeping with the size of Polish armies, and few of these are trained for high command. The inference is that Moscow intends to provide staff and senior officers, while Poles fill the ranks and junior officer personnel.

50X1

This unevaluated information for US Officials Only is supplied for the possible interest of your analysts. It does not warrant dissemination by [redacted] report.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/22 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000600140003-7

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/22 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000600140003-7

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

1. The Communist regime in Poland began early this spring to prepare for collection of harvest quotas. Under the name of Ministry of Collections, officials will be empowered to take measures that will ensure the delivery of government assigned quotas of all produce, the fulfillment of obligations of all kinds.

2. The Ministry is authorized to call upon local officials to carry out instructions regarding these deliveries and payments. During the month of May, one of the slogans appearing frequently was: "The soltys (village official) and all the activists in a community have a responsible role to perform in seeing that the village complies with its basic obligations to the state. The executive committees of the county and local councils (Soviets) should see to it that the soltys and all the activists take the lead in fulfilling their obligations to the state".

3. This call was issued at the time the first and second cash installments of the land taxes fell due for the year 1953. As has been noted previously, these taxes are out of all reason, so high that many individual owners are compelled to turn their holdings over to the state, that is, join a collective, which is one of the regime's purposes in making the exorbitant levy. The local officials are thus called upon to turn informers and report to the secret police all who protest payment of the sum assessed them, or who refuse to pay.

4. In the present instance it is a matter of cash collections. A little later it will be collections in kind, and with these the regime will meet as much trouble as with the cash taxes, but with the apparatus set up to handle it there is no hope of the peasant producer being able to avoid delivery. Little expectation of betterment of the food situation for the Polish people is entertained. As an instance, eggs, which are a luxury in Poland, selling at prices the average workman cannot afford, are to be shipped to England. An agreement between the two governments has been signed specifying the shipment this year of 35,000,000.

5. The authorities in Poland are continually devising new ways of controlling the use of workers' time. In addition to overtime labor, from the beginning of the regime's administration, the workers have had to devote much of their supposedly free time to meetings in the plant or office where they are employed, to study of Communist literature, participation in celebrations, and so forth. Now they have been informed that during the 1953-1954 school year 110,000 workers and peasants must attend evening elementary and middle "schools for workers". In propaganda this sounds like a great step forward, as it would be in any free land. But in Poland these must be attended by men and women worn out after a day of labor under unfavorable conditions, possibly with poor equipment; by workers who are underfed and over worked and

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

This unevaluated information for [illegible] officials Only is supplied for the possible interest of your analysts. It does not warrant dissemination by [illegible] report.

50X1

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/22 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000600140003-7

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/22 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000600140003-7

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Security Information

who have no time between factory or plant closing and lesson hour to return to their homes, clean up and rest. Furthermore, the instruction will be in Communism. The official communique states: "These schools will make it possible for 100,000 workers and working peasants to obtain education and to raise their ideological level".

6. The threats that the regime has been indirectly making about listening to foreign broadcasts are now becoming reality. The first arrest and sentence for listening to the Voice of America and BBC has occurred in Warsaw. The Warsaw district court early in May sentenced Waclaw Gluchowski, proprietor of a radio shop in that city, on the charge of making possible "the dissemination of propaganda conducted by imperialist agencies carrying on a campaign of warmongering through broadcasts". Gluchowski was accused of "bringing together various groups of people to listen to these broadcasts", and of "spreading these lies among his acquaintances".

7. There is no law in Poland forbidding listening to foreign broadcasts but there is one on the "maintenance of peace", and such broadcasts are declared to be working against world peace. On this interpretation, Gluchowski was given two years in prison. In view of the attack the so-called Minister of Security, Stanislaw Radkiewicz, launched against listening to the Voice of America and BBC on March 28, and his emphasis on the necessity of preventing such listening, this case should not bring surprise, but rather warn that in all probability it is the first of many.

50X1

This unevaluated information for US Officials Only is supplied for the possible interest of your analysts. It does not warrant dissemination by [redacted] report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Security Information

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/22 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000600140003-7